



CHAPTER WISE TOPIC WISE NOTES

CLASS IX SOCIAL SCIENCE



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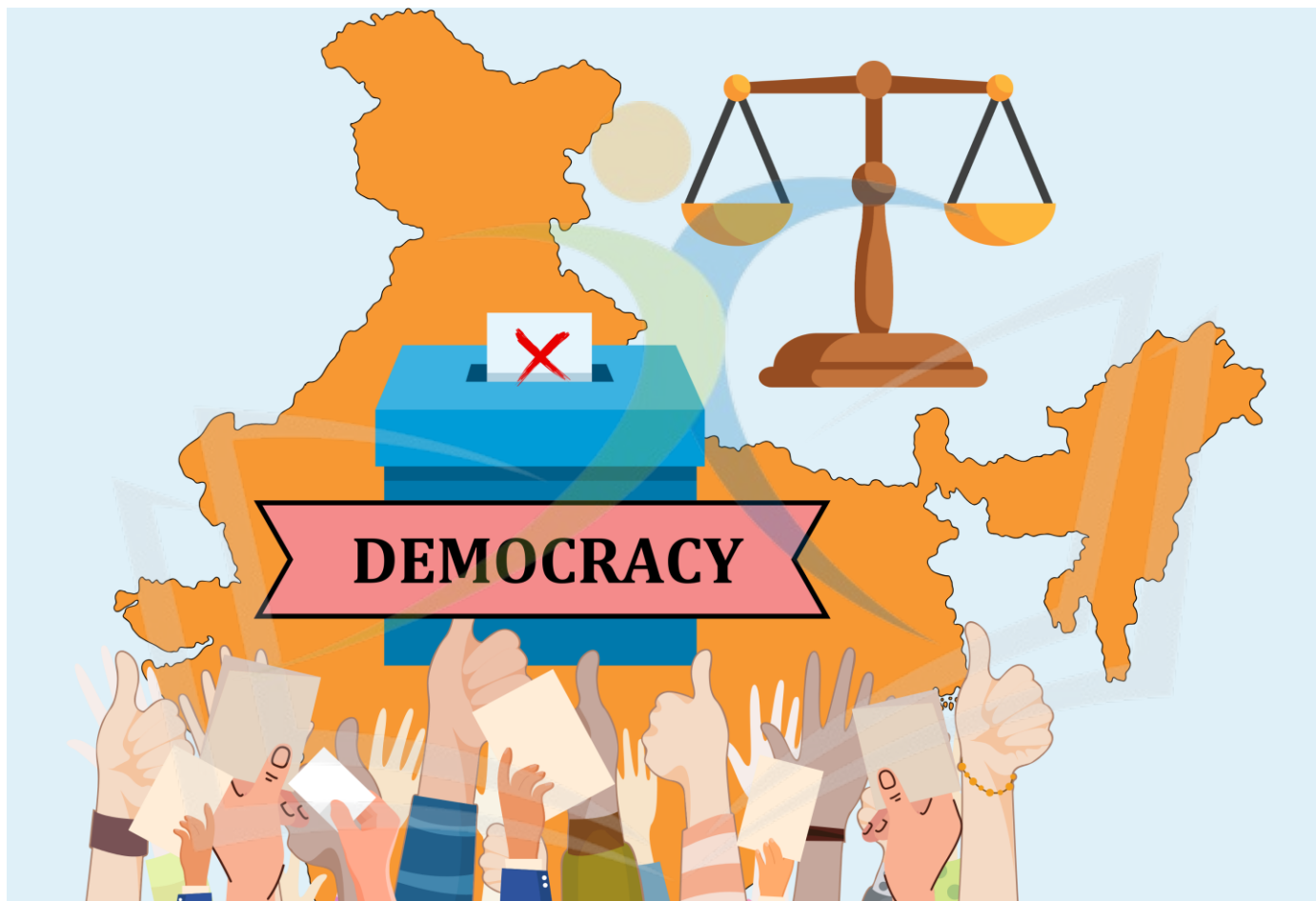
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AS PER LATEST CBSE CURRICULUM 2024-25

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY**WHAT IS DEMOCRACY****WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?****Definition**

“DEMOCRACY is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.”

**Points to Remember**

- It reminds us that democracy is people's rule.
- But if we use this definition in an unthinking manner, we will end up calling almost every government that holds an election a democracy.
- We need to carefully distinguish between a government that is a democracy and one that pretends to be one.
- We can do so by understanding each word in this definition carefully and spelling out the features of a democratic government.



WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY**FEATURES OF DEMOCRACY****FEATURES OF DEMOCRACY****Major decision by elected leaders****1. Case study of Pakistan**

In October 1999, Pakistan General Pervez Musharraf Lead a military coup.

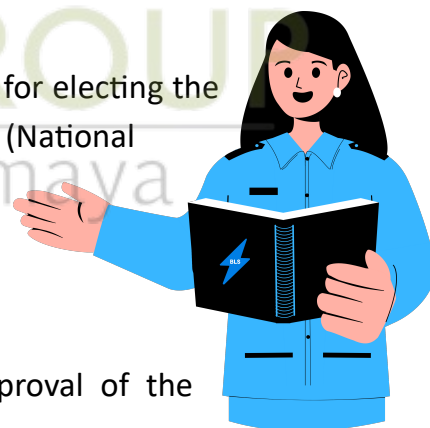
- He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself 'the chief executive' of the country.
- Later he changed his resignation to President and in 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a five-year extension.
- There was Protest against referendum.
- Later on, Legal framework order, 2002 Amended the Constitution of Pakistan.
- According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies.
- The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers.
- Elections were held in Pakistan, but the final power rested with military officers and General Musharraf himself.



In a democracy the final decision-making power must rest with those elected by the people

Free and Fair Electoral Competition**1. Case study of China**

- In China elections are regularly held after every five years for electing the country's parliament. Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui (National People's Congress)
- The National People's Congress has the power to appoint the President of the country.
- It has nearly 3,000 members elected from all over China.
- Before contesting elections, a candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party.
- Only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party, or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections held in 2002-03.
- The government is always formed by the Communist Party.



WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY**FEATURES OF DEMOCRACY****2. Case study of Mexico**

- Since its independence in 1930, Mexico holds elections after every six years to elect its President.
- The country has never been under a military or dictator's rule.
- But until 2000 every election was won by a party called PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party).
- The PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections.

China's case

Mexico's case

A democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing.

One person, One vote, One value**1. Case study of Saudi Arabia, Fiji, and Estonia**

- This principle has now come to be accepted almost all over the world. Yet there are many instances of denial of equal right to vote.
- Until 2015, in Saudi Arabia women did not have the right to vote.
- Estonia has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote.
- In Fiji, the electoral system is such that the vote of an indigenous Fiji has more value than that of an Indian Fijian.
- Democracy is based on a fundamental principle of political equality.

In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY**FEATURES OF DEMOCRACY****Rule of Law and Respect for rights****1. Case study of Zimbabwe**

- Zimbabwe attained independence from White minority rule in 1980.
- ZANU-PF, the party that led the freedom struggle. Its leader, Robert Mugabe, ruled the country since independence.
- Elections were held regularly and always won by ZANU-PF.
- His government changed the constitution several times to increase the powers of the President and make him less accountable.
- Opposition party workers were harassed, and their meeting disrupted.
- Public protests and demonstrations against the government were declared illegal.
- Television and radio were controlled by the government and gave only the ruling party's version.
- The government ignored some court judgments that went against it and pressurised judges. Robert Mugabe was forced out of office in 2017.

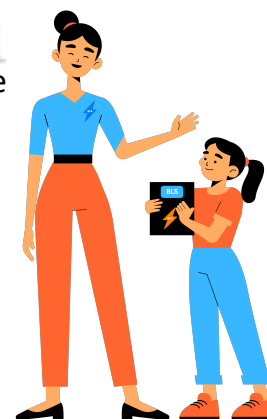
**The Example of Zimbabwe**

- Popular governments can be undemocratic.
- Popular leaders can be autocratic.
- It is important to look at the elections. But it is equally important to look before and after the elections.

A democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizens' rights.

Features of Democracy: Summary

- Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people."
- Rulers elected by the people take all the major decisions.
- Elections offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers.
- This choice and opportunity are available to all the people on an equal basis.
- The exercise of this choice leads to a government limited by basic rules of the constitution and citizens' rights.



WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY

WHY DEMOCRACY

WHY DEMOCRACY

Demerits of Democracy

- Leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability.
- Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality.
- So many people have to be consulted in a democracy that it leads to delays.
- Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to bad decisions.
- Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition.
- Ordinary people don't know what is good for them, they should not decide anything.
- The democracy may not be the ideal form of government, but the question we face in the real life is different.



Merits of Democracy

- A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government.
- Democracy improves the quality of decision-making.
- Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.
- Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.
- Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes.



WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY**BROADER MEANING OF DEMOCRACY****BROADER MEANING OF DEMOCRACY****Reasons for having representative democracy**

- Modern democracies involve such a large number of people that it is physically impossible for them to sit together and take a collective decision.
- Even if they could, the citizen does not have the time, the desire, or the skills to take part in all the decisions.
- Therefore, representative democracy is ideal in such conditions.

**Democracy as an organisation other than the government**

- A democratic decision involves consultation with and consent of all those who are affected by that decision.
- This can apply to a government or a family or any other organisation.
- Thus, democracy is also a principle that can be applied to any sphere of life.

Democracy as an Ideal standard

- “True democracy will come to this country only when no one goes hungry to bed.”
- It enables us to judge an existing democracy and identify its weaknesses.
- It helps us to distinguish between a minimal democracy and a good democracy.

Celebrity**Housewife****Consultant****Government
Officer****Media
Person****Unemployed****Engineer**

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY**CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD****CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD****No country Is a perfect Democracy**

- Democracy provides only the minimum conditions.
- It requires a constant effort to save and strengthen democratic forms of decision-making.
- Citizens can make a difference to making our country more or less democratic.
- The fate of the country depends not just on what the rulers do, but mainly on what we, as citizens, do.
- This is what distinguishes democracy from other forms of governments.



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WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY**WHAT IS DEMOCRACY****(Practice Sheet)**

- 1 What is the fundamental feature of a democratic government?**
 - A. Rule by a single leader.
 - B. Rule by a small group of people.
 - C. Rule by the people.
 - D. Rule by the military.
- 2 In a democracy, who holds the ultimate power to make decisions?**
 - A. The President.
 - B. The Prime Minister.
 - C. The Judiciary.
 - D. The People.
- 3 What is the term for a system of government in which citizens elect their representatives to make decisions on their behalf?**
 - A. Oligarchy
 - B. Monarchy
 - C. Democracy
 - D. Dictatorship
- 4 Which of the following is NOT a feature of a democratic government?**
 - A. Free and fair elections.
 - B. Protection of minority rights.
 - C. Centralized decision-making.
 - D. Respect for the rule of law.
- 5 In a democratic country, why is the concept of equality important?**
 - A. To ensure that everyone has the same income.
 - B. To prevent discrimination based on race or religion.
 - C. To concentrate power in the hands of a few individuals.
 - D. To establish a hereditary monarchy.
- 6 What is democracy, and why is it considered an essential form of government?**
- 7 Describe the key features of a democratic government.**
- 8 Explain the concept of political equality in a democracy.**
- 9 What is the role of citizens in a democracy?**
- 10 How does democracy ensure protection of minority rights?**

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WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY**FEATURES OF DEMOCRACY****(Practice Sheet)**

- 1** Which of the following is a key feature of democracy where citizens have the right to choose their leaders through periodic elections?
A. Freedom of the press. B. Rule of law.
C. Free and fair electoral competition. D. Censorship.
- 2** What does the principle of "One person, one vote, one value" in a democracy ensure?
A. Equal representation for all age groups. B. Equal voting power for every citizen.
C. Multiple votes for individuals. D. Special voting privileges for certain groups.
- 3** In a democracy, which branch of government is responsible for upholding the rule of law and protecting the rights of citizens?
A. Executive B. Legislature
C. Judiciary D. Military
- 4** What does "major decisions by elected leaders" mean in the context of democracy?
A. Leaders make all decisions without consulting the people. B. Citizens make all major decisions directly through referendums.
C. Elected representatives make important decisions on behalf of the people. D. Major decisions are made by the military.
- 5** Which of the following is NOT a feature of democracy?
A. Free and fair electoral competition. B. Centralized decision-making.
C. Protection of minority rights. D. Rule of law and respect for rights.
- 6** What are the fundamental features of a democratic government?
- 7** Explain the concept of political equality in the context of democracy.
- 8** How does democracy ensure the protection of minority rights? Provide examples.
- 9** Discuss the role of civil society in a democratic system.
- 10** What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy?

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WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY**WHY DEMOCRACY****(Practice Sheet)**

- 1 Why is democracy considered a better form of government?**
 - A. Because it guarantees equal income for all citizens.
 - B. Because it allows a single leader to make quick decisions.
 - C. Because it promotes the participation of citizens and protects their rights.
 - D. Because it concentrates power in the hands of a few individuals.
- 2 Which of the following is a key reason for choosing democracy as a form of government?**
 - A. To suppress individual freedoms.
 - B. To ensure the rule of a monarch.
 - C. To prevent conflicts and divisions in society.
 - D. To establish a dictatorship.
- 3 In a democracy, why is it important to have regular elections?**
 - A. To eliminate the need for political parties.
 - B. To ensure that the same leader remains in power indefinitely.
 - C. To allow citizens to choose their representatives and hold them accountable.
 - D. To give the military control over the government.
- 4 What is the role of political parties in a democracy?**
 - A. To concentrate power in the hands of a few leaders.
 - B. To promote inequality among citizens.
 - C. To provide a platform for different groups to compete for political power.
 - D. To eliminate the need for elections.
- 5 Which of the following statements is true about democracy?**
 - A. Democracy always leads to economic prosperity.
 - B. Democracy allows citizens to participate in decision-making.
 - C. Democracy guarantees that the government will never make mistakes.
 - D. Democracy concentrates power in the hands of a single ruler.
- 6** What are the main reasons that make democracy a preferred form of government in today's world?
- 7** Explain the concept of political freedom in the context of democracy.
- 8** How does democracy contribute to the prevention of the concentration of power?
- 9** Discuss the role of regular elections in a democratic system.
- 10** Why is democracy considered a better form of government than authoritarian or totalitarian systems?

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY**BROADER MEANING OF DEMOCRACY****(Practice Sheet)**

- 1 What is the broader meaning of democracy beyond just holding elections?**
A. Freedom of the press. B. Rule of law.
C. Active participation of citizens in decision-making. D. Oligarchy.
- 2 In a broader sense, democracy is not just about political freedom but also about:**
A. Equality and social justice. B. Establishing a monarchy.
C. Concentrating power in the hands of a few. D. Limiting individual freedoms.
- 3 Which of the following is an essential aspect of democracy's broader meaning?**
A. Suppressing the voice of the minority. B. Promoting inequality among citizens.
C. Protecting the rights of all individuals. D. Restricting access to education.
- 4 What does democracy aim to achieve beyond the mere act of voting in elections?**
A. Ensuring that the wealthy have more power. B. Encouraging censorship of the media.
C. Enabling citizens to participate in shaping their own destiny. D. Limiting access to basic services.
- 5 In a broader sense, democracy seeks to create a society that is:**
A. Rigid and hierarchical. B. Tolerant and inclusive.
C. Controlled by a single leader. D. Exclusively based on military rule.
- 6 What is the broader meaning of democracy beyond just holding elections?**
- 7 Explain the concept of "democracy as a way of life."**
- 8 How does democracy encourage the idea of social justice?**
- 9 What role does tolerance play in the broader meaning of democracy?**
- 10 Discuss the importance of freedom of speech and expression in a broader democracy.**

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WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY**CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD****(Practice Sheet)**

- 1 What is the key takeaway from the chapter's conclusion regarding democracy?**
 - A. Democracy is the only form of government that exists.
 - B. Democracy can be improved by active citizen participation and protection of rights.
 - C. Democracy is a perfect system with no flaws.
 - D. Democracy should be abolished in favour of a monarchy.
- 2 What is the suggested way forward for improving democracy?**
 - A. Curtailing individual freedoms.
 - B. Reducing citizen participation.
 - C. Concentrating power in the hands of a few.
 - D. Strengthening democratic institutions and promoting civic education.
- 3 What role does education play in the way forward for democracy?**
 - A. Education is irrelevant to the democratic process.
 - B. Education helps citizens make informed decisions and participate effectively.
 - C. Education restricts access to democratic institutions.
 - D. Education leads to the suppression of dissent.
- 4 Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way to strengthen democracy in the chapter?**
 - A. Protecting the rights of minority groups.
 - B. Encouraging censorship of the media.
 - C. Ensuring free and fair elections.
 - D. Promoting equality and social justice.
- 5 According to the chapter's way forward, what should citizens actively engage in to improve democracy?**
 - A. Avoiding any involvement in politics.
 - B. Protesting any government decisions.
 - C. Participating in elections and holding elected officials accountable.
 - D. Ignoring the workings of the government.
- 6** What is the significance of the conclusion section in the context of understanding democracy?
- 7** What are some of the key challenges that democracies may face as mentioned in the conclusion of the chapter?
- 8** Explain the concept of "democracy requires active participation."
- 9** How can citizens play a proactive role in strengthening democracy as suggested in the conclusion?
- 10** What role does education play in the way forward for democracy?

Chapter – 1

What is Democracy? Why Democracy?

Exercise

Questions:

1. Here is some information about four countries. Based on this information, why would you classify each of these countries. Write “democratic”, “undemocratic” or “not sure” against each of these
- (a) Country A: People who do not accept the country’s official religion do not have a right to vote.
 - (b) Country B: The same party has been winning elections for the last twenty years.
 - (c) Country C: Ruling party has lost in the first three elections.
 - (d) Country D: There is no independent election Commission.

Answer:

- (a) The country is undemocratic as under no circumstances one’s religious beliefs are allowed to overshadow the right to vote in a democracy.
 - (b) The second statement seems undemocratic as no single party can itself hold and win elections. There are a number of parties who play the role of an opponent in a democratic country.
 - (c) The given condition is democratic as in a democratic country regular elections are held and winning or losing of a party depends on the choice of people.
 - (d) Undemocratic; as in a democratic country, there is an independent election commission to govern the matters like casting of votes and organizing elections in our country.
2. Here is some information about four countries. Based on this information, how would you classify each of these countries. Write “democratic”, “undemocratic” or “not sure” against each of these.

- (a) Country P: The parliament cannot pass a law about the army without the consent of the chief of Army.
- (b) Country Q. The parliament cannot pass CLU reducing the powers of the judiciary.
- (c) Country R. The country's leaders cannot "any treaty with another country without ring permission from its neighboring country,
- (d) Country S: All the major economic visions about the country are taken by officials of the central bank which the ministers cannot change.

Answer:

- (a) This statement is undemocratic; in a democratic country, the parliament has the right to pass any law about the army without concerning to the army chief.
- (b) This statement is democratic; in a democratic country, the parliament cannot pass CLU reducing the powers of the judiciary.
- (c) This statement will not be considered as a democratic; In a democratic country, the leader of the country can sign any treaty with any other country and it does not require the permission from its neighbouring countries.
- (d) This situation is not very clear, so it would be difficult to brand this country as democratic or undemocratic.

3. Which of these is not a good Argument in favor of democracy?

Why?

- A. People feel free and equal in a democracy.
- B. Democracies resolve conflict in a better way than others.
- C. Democratic government is more accountable to the people.
- D. Democracies are more prosperous than others.

Answer:

From above given four statements first three totally talks in the favour of democracy but “Democracies are more prosperous than others”, this argument is not in favour of democracy. As in any democratic country there are both rich and poor kinds of people and all of them play equal role in formation of any government. The representatives that are chosen by the people make decisions according to the welfare of the public and due to the fear of losing election they work hard. The prosperity of the country is dependent on various other factors like availability of natural resources, financial history, demographic and manpower constraints, so prosperity is not an argument that can be made in the favour of a democratic country in general.

Hence, option (D) is correct.

4. Each of these statements contains a democratic and an undemocratic element. Write out the two separately for each statement.
- (a) A minister said that some laws have to be passed by the parliament in order to confirm to the regulations decided by the World Trade Organization.(WTO).
 - (b) The Election Commission ordered repelling in a constituency where large scale rigging was reported.
 - (c) Women's representation in the parliament has never reached 10 per cent. This led women's organizations to demand one-third seats for women.

Answer:

- (a) When the Minister says that laws have to be passed by the Parliament then it is democratic.

Passing laws to conform to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) is not democratic.

The lawmakers are elected by the people of the country and not by external agencies. Hence, they should first give priority to the needs and requirements of the country's citizens.

The Minister has to keep in mind whether the WTO requirements are infringing the rights and needs of the people.

The Minister is answerable to the people, to the voters, and not to the WTO.

(b)

Election Commission ordering repolling is democratic.

Large-scale rigging of elections is undemocratic.

If there are lapses on the part of the administration or Government, the EC can reprimand them.

Very few election commissions in the world have such wide-ranging powers as the Election Commission of India.

The decisions on the announcement of elections, the control and conduct of elections, and the declaration of election results are taken by the Election Commission.

The Government does not have control over the government officials on election duty, instead, they will be under the control of the EC.

If any party or candidate violates the code of conduct, then they will be punished.

To prevent the misuse of powers by the incumbent Government, the EC will provide guidelines during the elections and thereby prevent the transfer of officials or enhance the chances of the incumbent Government winning the elections.

(C)

Representation of women barely reaching 10 percent is not democratic.

Women demand one-third representation, which is not undemocratic.

5. Which of these is not a valid reason for arguing that there is a lesser possibility of famine in a democratic country?

A. Opposition parties can draw attention to hunger and starvation.

- B. Free press can report suffering from famine in different parts of the country.
- C. Government fears its defeat in the next elections,
- D. People are free to believe in and practice any religion.

Answer:

Among all the above statements, last statement is not valid reason for arguing that there is a lesser possibility of famine in a democratic country as practicing any religion has no relation with preventing famine.

Hence, option (D) is correct.

6. There are 40 villages in a district where the government has made no provision for drinking water. These villagers met and considered many methods of forcing the government to respond to their need. Which of these is not a democratic method?
- A. Filing a case in the courts claiming that water is part of right to life.
 - B. Boycotting the next elections to give a message to all parties.
 - C. Organizing public meetings against government's policies.
 - D. Paying money to government officials to get water.

Answer:

Among above given four statements, the statement which seems undemocratic is option (d) as it advocates with paying the government officials money which is undemocratic.

Hence, option (D) is correct.

7. Write a response to the following arguments against democracy:

(a) Army is the most disciplined and Corruption-free organization in the country, therefore army should rule the country.

(b) Rule of the majority means the rule of ignorant people. What we need is the rule of the wise, even if they are in small numbers.

(c) If we want religious leaders to guide us in spiritual matters, why not invite them to guide us in politics as well. The country should be ruled by religious leaders.

Answer:

(a) It is absolutely right that army is integral part of our country as it protects our country from all threats but army should not rule the country as it is not elected by the people also army doesn't present the will of the people of the country.

(b) The second statement is not correct as in democracy those should rule who represents the majority. Rule of majority does not mean the rule of ignorant people. Such generalizations are not apt in most of the cases.

(c) Religion is always a serious topic in a democratic country as votes of many parties are clearly based and distributed on the basis of religion. The country should not be ruled by religious leaders in democracy because religion is matter of personal belief and faith and bringing religion into politics can cause serious conflict between citizens of different faiths.

8. Are the following statements in keeping with democracy as a value? Why?

(a) Father to daughter: I don't want to hear your opinion about your marriage. In our family children marry where the parents tell them to.

(b) Teacher to student: Don't disturb my concentration by asking me questions in the classroom.

(c) Employee to the officer. Our working hours must be reduced according to the law.

Answer:

(a) In a democratic country everyone has the right to choose according to their choice. This statement of father is undemocratic as every adult has the right to choose their better half and parents should not try to impose their choice on their children.

(b) This statement is against the democratic value of a country as like every citizen has the right to question the leaders, every student too has the right to ask questions to the teacher and it is clearly undemocratic if this right is denied.

(c) This statement is democratic as working hours are decided according to the law of country, which is made by the people representatives in parliament and it is beneficial for the employees.

9. Consider the following facts about a country and decide if you would call it a democracy. Give reasons to support your decision.

(a) All the citizens of the country have right to vote. Elections are held regularly.

(b) The country took loan from international agencies. One of the conditions for giving was that the government would reduce expenses on education and health.

(c) People speak more than seven languages but education is available only in one language the language spoken by 52 percent people of a country.

(d) Several organizations have given for peaceful demonstrations and national strikes in the country to oppose these policies. Government has arrested these leaders.

(e) The government owns the radio and television in the country. All the newspapers need to get permission from the government to publish any news about government's policies and protests.

Answer:

(a) This is totally in the favour of democracy as in a democratic government everyone has the right to vote. Also, elections are to be held at a regular interval of time.

(b) Reduction of Education and health expenditure is against the welfare of the people. Moreover, the decision about the expenditure schematics needs to be made by the democratically elected government instead of any foreign organisations.

(c) In a democratic country, all the indigenous languages are given equal value and the state policy is neither in favour of nor against any language in particular. Education is to be provided in the mediums such that maximum number of citizens are benefited from it.

(d) In a democratic country, if the citizens are unhappy from the government policies then they have the right to make peaceful demonstrations and protests. The arrest of the leaders seems undemocratic at first but a judgement can't be passed about it without knowing the scenario in which the arrests were made.

(e) In a democratic country like India one of the most important features of democracy is freedom that is given to media. If all the newspapers and television are being owned by government then the freedom of press and media is being violated, which is clearly an undemocratic practice.

10. In 2004 a report published in USA pointed to the increasing inequalities in that country. Inequalities in income reflected in the participation of people democracy. It also shaped their abilities influence the decisions taken by government. The report highlighted that:

- If an average Black family earns \$100 then the income of average White family is \$162. A White family has twelve times more wealth than the average Black family.
- In a President's election, nearly nine out of individuals in families with income over \$75,000 have voted. These people are the top 20% the population in terms of their income. On the other hand, only 5 people out of 10 from families with income less than \$ 5,000 have voted. They are the bottom 20% of the population terms of their income.
- About 95% contribution to the political Ties comes from the rich. This gives them opportunity to express their opinions and concerns, which is not available to most citizens.
- As poor sections participate less in politics, government does not listen to their concerns coming out of poverty, getting job, education, health care and housing from them. Politicians hear most regularly about the concerns of business and the rich.

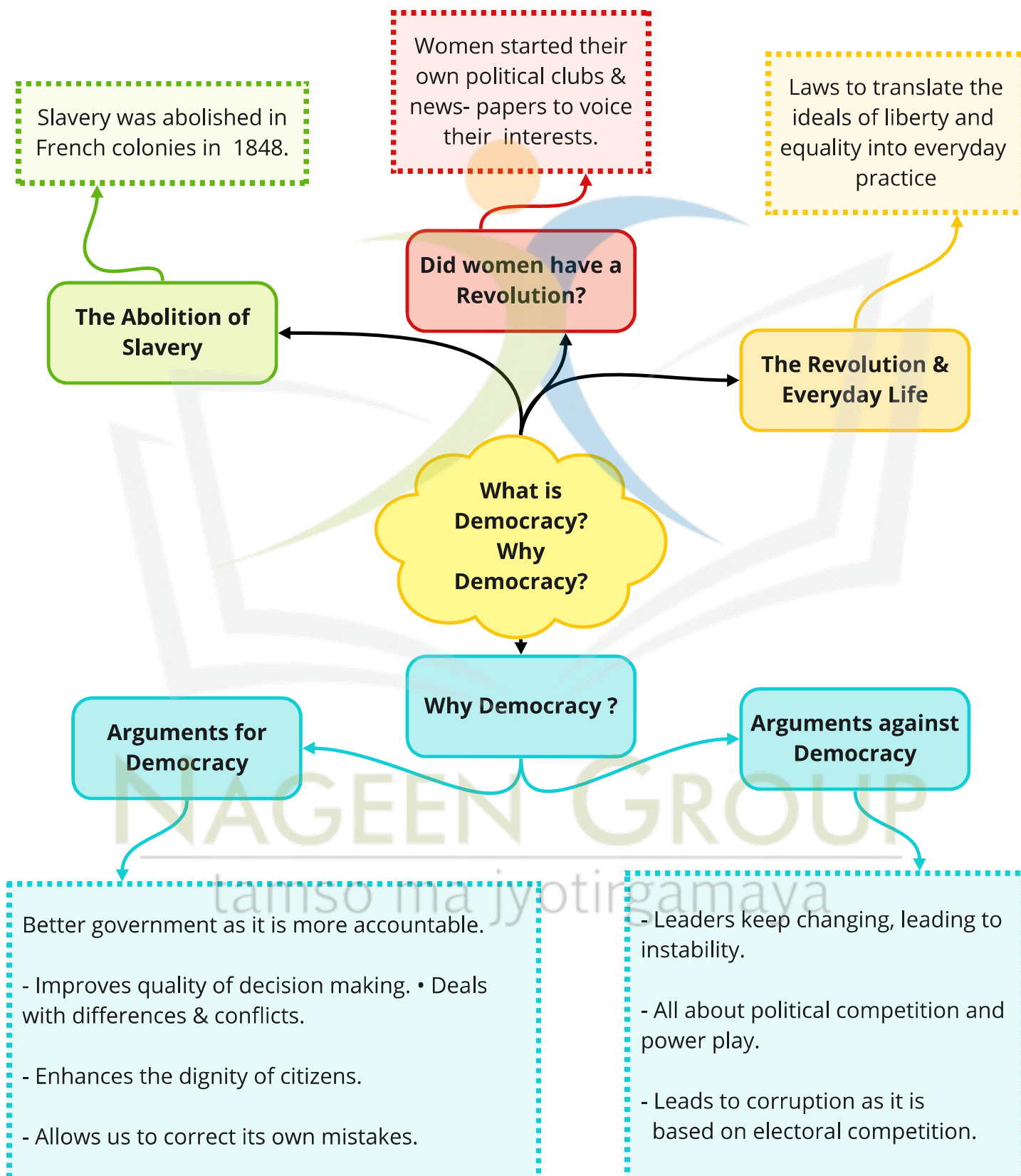
Write an essay on "Democracy and Poverty" using the information given in this report but using examples from India.

Answer:

Democracy and Poverty are equally related with each other and the facts mentioned in the report of 2004 in USA clearly indicate that rich people still are more influencing than the poor. In the present date, rich people are the decision makers. All the policies that are being launched are set by their representatives. The poor people or people belonging to the poverty line cannot make any changes in this. If we look at our country the expenses of a general election cannot be afford by a common people and thus most of the political power is wielded by those with money. Poor people of our country work day and night just to complete the needs of his family and earn a livelihood These people fight with hunger not with the policies of the government.

What is Democracy? Why Democracy?

MIND MAP



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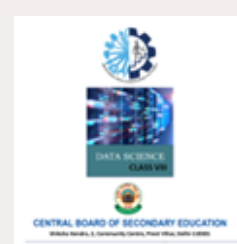
Mass Media - Being Media Literate



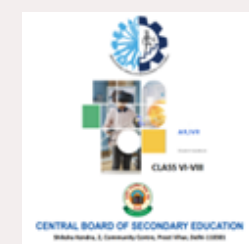
Travel & Tourism



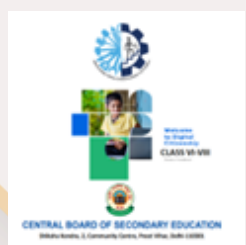
Coding



Data Science (Class VIII only)



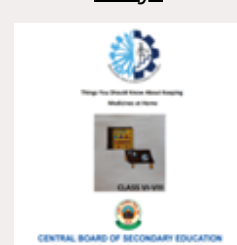
Augmented Reality / Virtual Reality



Digital Citizenship



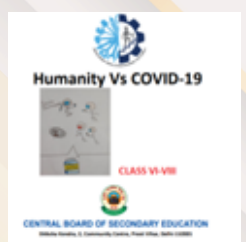
Life Cycle of Medicine & Vaccine



Things you should know about keeping Medicines at home



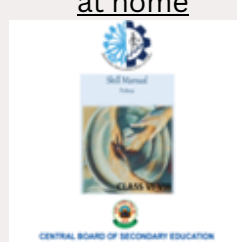
What to do when Doctor is not around



Humanity & Covid-19



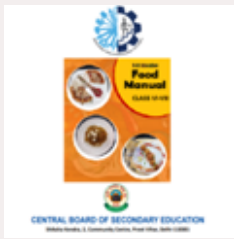
Blue Pottery



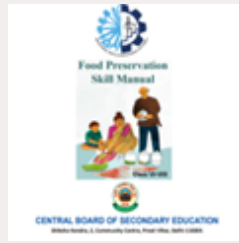
Pottery



Block Printing



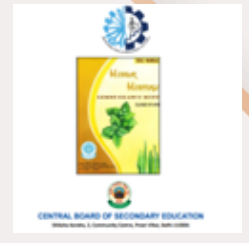
Food



Food Preservation



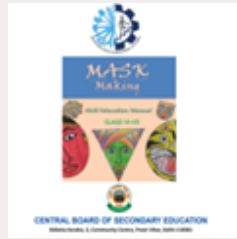
Baking



Herbal Heritage



Khadi



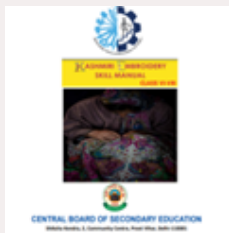
Mask Making



Mass Media



Making of a Graphic Novel



Kashmiri Embroidery



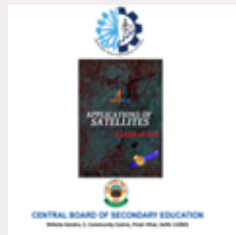
Embroidery



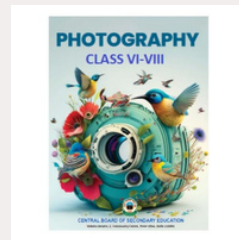
Rockets



Satellites

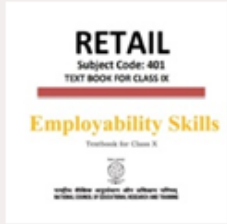


Application of Satellites

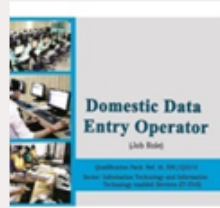


Photography

SKILL SUBJECTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL (CLASSES IX – X)



Retail



Information Technology



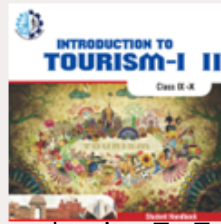
Security



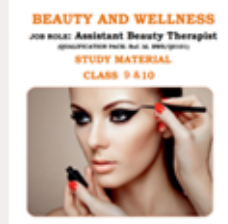
Automotive



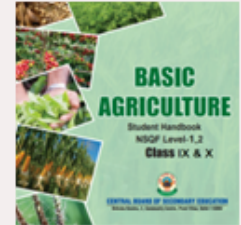
Introduction To Financial Markets



Introduction To Tourism



Beauty & Wellness



Agriculture



Food Production



Front Office Operations



Banking & Insurance



Marketing & Sales



Health Care



Apparel



Multi Media



Multi Skill Foundation Course



Artificial Intelligence



Physical Activity Trainer



Data Science



Electronics & Hardware (NEW)

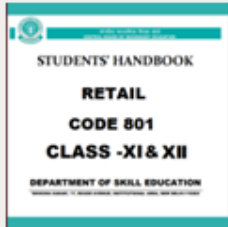


Foundation Skills For Sciences (Pharmaceutical & Biotechnology)(NEW)

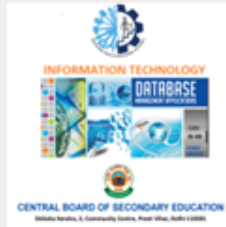


Design Thinking & Innovation (NEW)

SKILL SUBJECTS AT SR. SEC. LEVEL (CLASSES XI – XII)



Retail



Information Technology



Web Application



Automotive



Financial Markets Management



Tourism



Beauty & Wellness



Agriculture



Food Production



Front Office Operations



Banking



Marketing



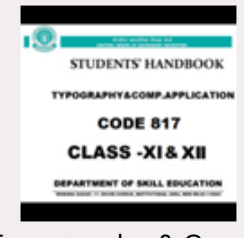
Health Care



Insurance



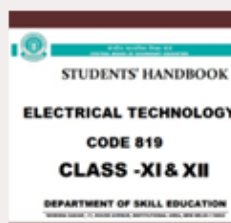
Horticulture



Typography & Comp.
Application



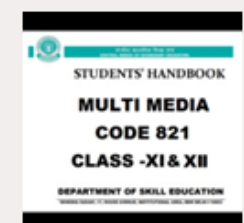
Geospatial Technology



Electrical Technology



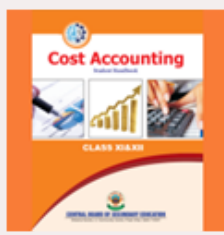
Electronic Technology



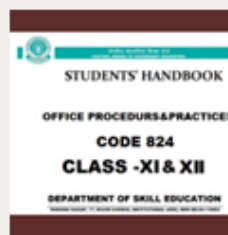
Multi-Media



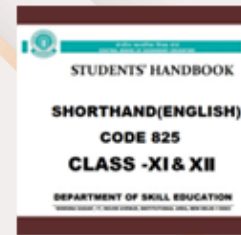
Taxation



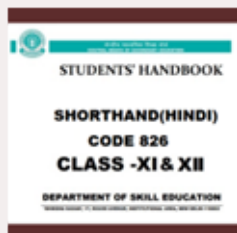
Cost Accounting



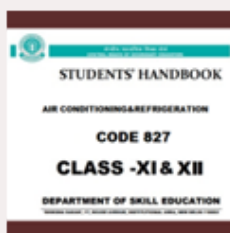
Office Procedures & Practices



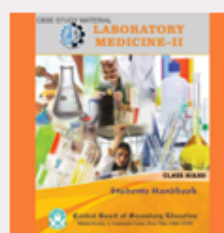
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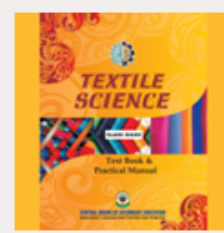
Shorthand (Hindi)



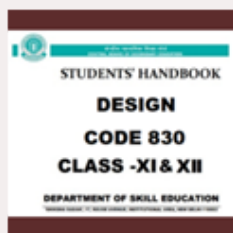
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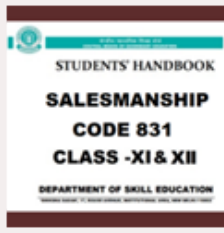
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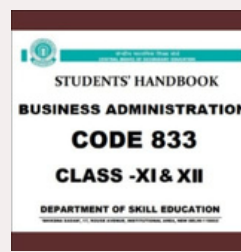
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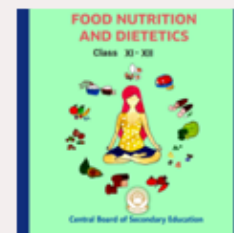
Design



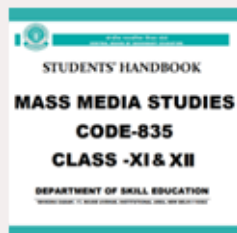
Salesmanship



Business Administration



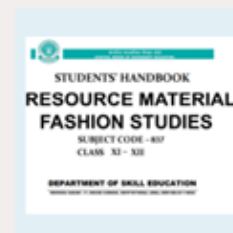
Food Nutrition & Dietetics



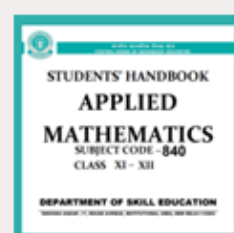
Mass Media Studies



Library & Information Science



Fashion Studies



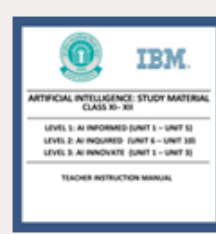
Applied Mathematics



Yoga



Early Childhood Care & Education



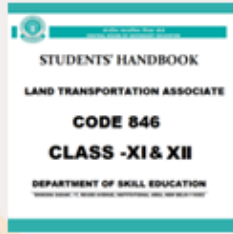
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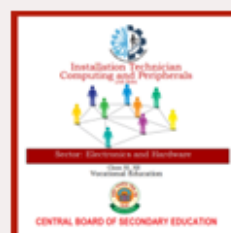
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Land Transportation Associate (NEW)



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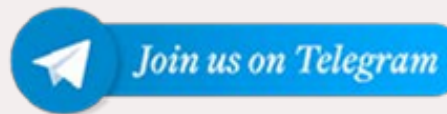
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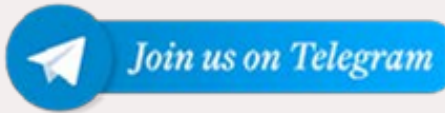
Class 3



Class 4



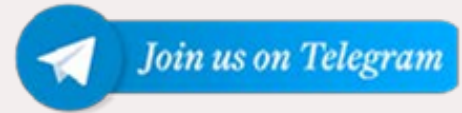
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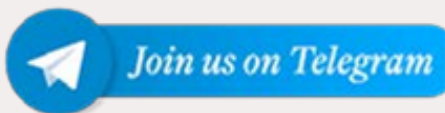
Class 6



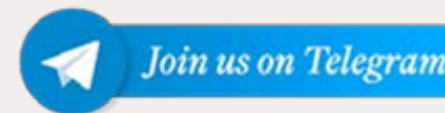
Class 7



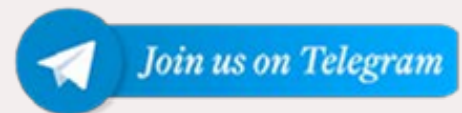
Class 8



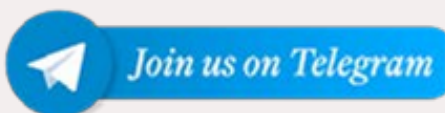
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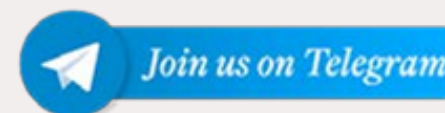
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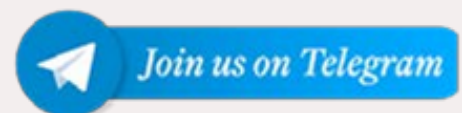
Class 11 (Sci)



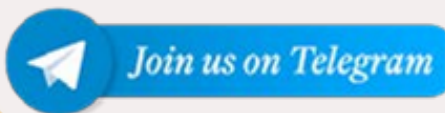
Class 11 (Com)



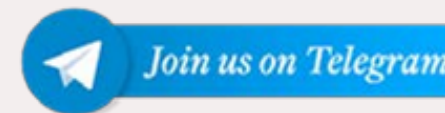
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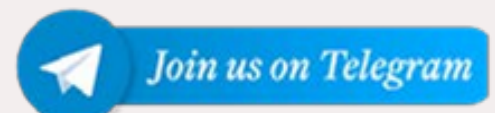
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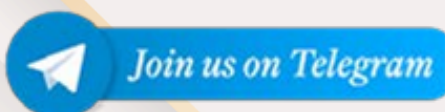
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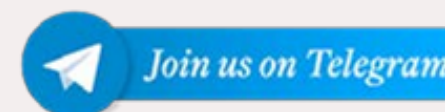
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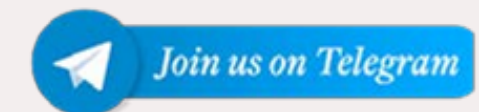
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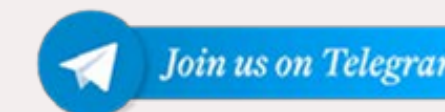
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